

## British air strike continues

LONDON, Aug. 24 (R). — Hopes seemed to be dwindling of averting a four-day strike which threatens to cripple British airports over the holiday weekend. London's Heathrow airport went into its ninth day of chaos and delays, with British Airways cancelling 60 of the day's 200 scheduled flights to ease the workload. Employment Minister Albert Booth was arranging new talks with leaders of the 850 air traffic controllers' assistants, who have voted to step up their go-slow with a four-day strike on the busiest weekend of the year. But Mr. Booth said after emerging from five hours of negotiations early this morning: "The government will not back down." Mr. Ken Thomas, the assistants' leader, said: "The strike is still on -- I have not got any concessions."

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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## Vance and Teng discuss full normalisation of relations

PEKING, Aug. 24 (Agencies). — Chinese deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping told U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance tonight that full normalisation of relations "would be for the good of our two peoples and the peoples of the world," a U.S. spokesman said today. The Chinese official spoke at a dinner at the Imperial Sum-

mer Palace where both men toasted the road to the normalisation of Sino-American relations. However, State Department spokesman Hodding Carter continued to refer to Mr. Vance's five-day visit to Peking as "exploratory" and indicated that no substantive progress had been made so far. There were four hours of

talks between Mr. Vance and Mr. Teng in which they spent "a good bit of time on the normalisation issue," he added.

He quoted Mr. Teng in his toast as saying the talks so far had been both explicit and very candid.

Mr. Vance now has had more than nine hours of talks with the Chinese, in which both sides have laid out their respective views on international and bilateral issues.

The Chinese have made it very plain that full diplomatic relations can only be established after the United States breaks its diplomatic and military ties with Taiwan.

Asked if Taiwan had been specifically mentioned in the talks, the U.S. spokesman said: "I am confident the subject was dealt with in fairly full discussions of normalisation."

He also said the U.S. policy on human rights had been explained to the Chinese, although he dodged a question on whether concern among some Americans about the issue in China itself had been raised.

The spokesman said no definite schedule had been set for tomorrow. Observers here believed it likely Mr. Vance would have a meeting with Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng some time during the day.

The American group leaves on Friday morning for Tokyo, where Mr. Vance will brief Japanese leaders on his visit to Peking.



TEA TIME -- U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance (left) has tea with Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping during talks in Peking's Great Hall of the People Wednesday afternoon. (AP wirephoto).

## Palestinians meet to discuss policy today

BEIRUT, Aug. 24 (R). — Palestinian leaders meet in Damascus tomorrow to draft policy recommendations that are virtually certain to reflect bitter disappointment with the United States and rapidly diminishing hopes for Middle East peace talks in Geneva.

The Damascus meeting of the 55-member Palestine Central Council (PCC), expected to last two days, was called to clarify the Palestinian stand on international efforts to bring peace to the volatile Middle East.

The meeting follows U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's Middle East tour earlier this month.

Contrary to western press reports that the PCC might shift to a more moderate line, PLO officials said they felt the majority in the Council was in no mood for compromise.

Many members are more receptive to the arguments of hard-line "rejectionists" than they were before Mr. Vance's visit, they said.

The Central Council, a liaison body between the Palestine National Council (PNC) the Palestinians' Parliament-in-exile and the executive committee (cabinet) has no powers to take binding decisions. Major policy changes must be sanctioned by the National Council.

But the Central Council's composition is similar to that of the National Council, and PCC recommendations have major impact on the decisions of the Parliament-in-exile.

According to Palestinian officials, the Central Council is expected to reaffirm the 15-point programme adopted by last PNC meeting in March, which ruled out Palestinian attendance of a resumed Geneva peace conference on the basis of the U.N. Security Council's 1967 declaration, Resolution 242.

The Palestinians object to the resolution because it refers to the Palestinian issue as a refugee problem and makes no mention of Palestinian national rights -- including the establishment of an independent state.

Mr. Vance's tour caused a flurry of reports that the PLO was contemplating changing its attitude on resolution 242, but the organisation has since denied the reports.

According to unconfirmed reports, the leadership of the biggest Palestinian commando organisation, Fatah, has been drafting proposals for a new

Security Council declaration on the lines of U.N. General Assembly Resolutions.

The assembly has called for Palestinian self-determination, national independence and -- most objectionable to the Israelis -- the right of the Palestinians to return to their homes in what is now Israel.

However, few PLO officials now believe that the United States -- with veto power in the Security Council -- would agree to such phrasing.

Even fewer genuinely think that the 1973 Geneva peace conference will be resumed in the near future.

Their pessimism is based on a series of Israeli moves in the wake of Mr. Vance's visit which, in Palestinian eyes, show that the United States is neither willing nor able to exert pressure on its closest ally in the Middle East, Israel.

Mr. Vance had hardly returned home when rightwing Prime Minister Menachem Begin announced that the Israelis would extend government services to Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza strip, territories occupied in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war and so far administered exclusively under Jordanian and Egyptian law respectively.

The PLO saw the move as a further sign that Israel was determined to annex the areas, an assessment lent weight when the Israeli government one day later authorised the establishment of three more Jewish settlements in the West Bank.

United States condemnation of the step did little to placate the Palestinians. "Either Americans are powerless to influence their friends or they are in collusion with them," one official said. "In either case we are left in the cold."

"So why should we agree to compromises. What are we getting in return?" Many Palestinians here feel that the Israeli moves have served to swell the ranks of sympathisers with the Rejection Front of commando organisations opposed to any peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict under the present balance of power in the area.

The leading Rejection Front organisation, Dr. George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) has said it would boycott tomorrow's meeting because it did not want to be involved in any discussions of Resolution 242.

## Eritreans claim to repulse Ethiopians

ROME, Aug. 24 (R). — One of the two major Eritrean separatist groups said today it had repulsed a counter-offensive by Ethiopian forces outside the Provincial capital of Asmara.

The Eritrean Popular Liberation Front (EPLF) said its success had brought all action by Ethiopian forces around Asmara and its port city of Massawa to a halt.

"We have completely repulsed the Ethiopians and they are now in Asmara," spokesman Gabray Cristos told Reuters.

He added that the insurgents, who already control several major towns in Eritrea, had killed many Ethiopian soldiers and captured large quantities of Soviet-made Kalashnikov and Semenov rifles and Deterov machineguns.

The spokesman said big Soviet jet transport planes had been carrying Ethiopian troops to Asmara to take part in the fighting there.

The Ethiopians came south down two roads from Asmara towards the town of Decemane, recently captured by the EPLF, and were repulsed in separate battles, he added.

"About 1,500 Ethiopian soldiers were killed in the two battles," the spokesman claimed. He declined to provide any details about insurgent losses except to say they were much less.

Decemane is strategically located on the main road between Asmara and the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa.

The EPLF has also prevented Ethiopian troops from using the winding mountain road running east from Asmara to the Red Sea.

Leftist South Yemen and conservative North Yemen issued the declaration after a visit to the northern capital, Sana'a, by the South Yemen Foreign Minister, Mohammad Saleh Mu-

promised victory against invaders and reactionaries at a mass rally in the centre of Addis Ababa today.

Ethiopian radio broadcast the rally live and said 500,000 people heard Col. Mengistu declare that Ethiopian reactionaries had given Somalia and the Arabs their chance to invade the country.

Ethiopian troops are hard pressed by Somali-backed forces in the southeast of the country, and by Eritrean secessionists in the north.

Col. Mengistu announced that rallies will be held at Karama, in northern Eritrea, at Dolo, at the southern end of its border with Somalia, and at Mandera, next to Kenya.

## Two Yemens offer to defend Red Sea alone

BAHRAIN, Aug. 24 (R). — North and South Yemen, apparently countering Egyptian and Sudanese plans for control of the Red Sea, have declared that, with financial help, they could defend the strategic sea route themselves.

A joint statement issued in both capitals last night seemed to serve notice that the two Yemens would oppose proposals to declare the Red Sea an Arab lake and create a pan-Arab force to police it.

The Egyptian-Sudanese proposal will be discussed by Arab League foreign ministers at a meeting in Cairo next month.

The joint Yemeni statement also declared that all peoples and states should live in peace in the region -- seen as a reference to the troubles of non-Arab Ethiopia which is hard-pressed on several battlefronts and struggling to hold its Red Sea Province of Eritrea.

Leftist South Yemen and conservative North Yemen issued the declaration after a visit to the northern capital, Sana'a, by the South Yemen Foreign Minister, Mohammad Saleh Mu-

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The statement said that North and South Yemen hoped to see the Red Sea maintained as "a zone of permanent peace and stability which would allow all its peoples and states to live in an atmosphere of brotherhood and co-operation conducive to economic and social progress."

The Red Sea and the Horn of Africa are the focus of a complex tangle of war and diplomacy.

Somali-backed rebels have captured much of southeast Ethiopia, while Eritrean rebels are pressing the Ethiopians hard in the north.

Diplomats say that the two Yemens are angered by allegations, circulated in other Arab states, that Ethiopia had allowed Israel to set up bases in its territory and that the Israelis have occupied Arab lands controlling the Bab Al Mandeb -- the strategic southern entrance to the Red Sea. North Yemen has publicly denied these reports.

The two Yemens guard the eastern flank of the Straits. On the African side of the passage Djibouti was recently granted independence by France and is expected to join the Arab League next month.

Diplomats say that the Yemens are concerned lest Arab League action prompt Israeli intervention at the southern end of the Red Sea, and that the Arabs might, by antagonising Ethiopia, revive its former friendship with Israel.

Israel gave Ethiopia military and economic aid until Addis Ababa condemned the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and cut diplomatic ties.

Last night's joint statement said that talk about Red Sea security offered Israel an excuse "to strike blows against the Arab struggle for liberty."

It said that the two Yemeni states were prepared to maintain the security of the Red Sea on behalf of the Arabs if they received financial assistance for the task.

During the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the two Yemens, with Egyptian help, blocked Israeli-bound ships from the Red Sea, and thus from the Gulf of Aqaba, the route by which Israel received much of its oil supplies from Iran.

## No Geneva talks in 1977, thinks Waldheim

LONDON, Aug. 24 (R). — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said in Tripoli, Libya, today that he doubted whether it would be possible to resume the Middle East peace conference in Geneva until next year according to the Libyan Arab Revolution News Agency (ARNA).

ARNA also quoted Mr. Waldheim as saying in an interview that unless efforts were continued to resume the conference the Middle East situation would deteriorate dramatically over the next year.

Mr. Waldheim held separate talks in Tripoli today with the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Mr. Yasser Arafat, and Libyan leaders.

The one-hour meeting with Mr. Arafat covered the Middle

East situation in the light of recent developments, particularly the recent visit by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, ARNA said.

Mr. Waldheim said after the talks that the Palestinian question still remained the key to any Middle East solution, the agency added.

Mr. Waldheim held a second round of talks today with Libyan leader Muammar Al Qadhafi following a two-hour meeting last night.

According to ARNA, Mr. Waldheim said Col. Qadhafi had impressed him as a man seeking genuine peace.

He described his visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah as constructive and helpful, ARNA added.

He discussed world problems with the Libyan leader, particularly South Africa and the Middle East.

## Gandhi's former strongman makes "dying declaration"

NEW DELHI, Aug. 24 (Agencies). — Former Defence Minister Bansi Lal, was remanded in custody today when he appeared in court in handcuffs charged with misappropriation of funds belonging to the Congress Party's youth wing, the Indian news agency Samachar reported here.

The once-powerful strongman of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's emergency rule cabinet, arrested yesterday, appeared before a magistrate at his hometown of Bhiwani.

## Awkward ruling faced by Italian court

ROME, Aug. 24 (R). — An Italian court must decide whether a man whose personality has been radically altered by brain surgery should stand trial for a crime committed before his operation.

Judges at Turin's assize court will have to rule on this when Giuseppe Tarasso appears early next year charged with the murder of Liliana Porporato, a woman he lived with for 12 years.

In 1975 he shot her three times with a pistol and then turned the gun on himself.

The bullet entered his brain. Surgeons saved his life but had to remove a large part of the frontal lobe to do so.

Since then Tarasso, now 52, has been a changed man. He is listless, unable to face everyday life and cannot respond to questioning about the crime, according to his lawyer, Signor Geo Dal Fiume.

"You can't talk to him. He understands what you say but does not reply," the lawyer said.

Signor Dal Fiume said surgeons and psychiatrists compare Tarasso's condition to that of the character portrayed by Jack Nicholson in the film "one flew over the cuckoo's nest".

The case is complicated by Tarasso's background.

Towards the end of the second world war he was interned as a "dangerous political element" in the Nazi extermination camp of Mauthausen in Austria.

Signor Dal Fiume will argue that Tarasso's experiences left psychological scars which could have led to the killing and attempted suicide.

about 120 kms. west of here. He was remanded until Sept. 5.

Mr. Lal, 49, was closely associated with Mrs. Gandhi's younger son, Sanjay, during the 21-month emergency imposed in June 1975.

A police report alleges that he misappropriated 500,000 rupees (\$33,000) in funds belonging to the Youth Congress.

His arrest was the second police action in just over a week against influential figures who were close to Mrs. Gandhi during the emergency.

Last week several close aides of the former Prime Minister were arrested and accused of siphoning Congress Party funds to fictitious companies. They were released on bail.

Sanjay Gandhi, fearing possible detention in this case though he has not been accused, has been granted bail in anticipation of arrest.

In another case, the Delhi High Court today rejected an application by Mr. Gandhi to exempt him from appearing personally in court on Friday for a hearing concerning the sale of a chemical to treat Delhi's water supply by one of his companies. Mr. Gandhi has filed a petition to stay proceedings against him.

According to reports, Mr. Lal earlier insisted before the court that he wanted to make a "dying declaration" as he apprehended there was a conspiracy to physically liquidate him. He named Haryana State Chief Minister Devi Lal, whom he

termed as one of his "old enemies" and the State police chief, apart from a number of others, as parties to the alleged conspiracy. He also claimed the case against him was politically motivated.

He said in his signed declaration that if he died in police custody the persons he named in the declaration should be held responsible for it. He said there were some more such persons whom he did not identify immediately but he said their names would be given by his counsel and his son.

Another report in the meantime said that his son Surinder Singh today secured anticipatory bail from the Joint State High Court of Haryana and Punjab concerning the same charge his father has been detained for. Mr. Singh has been reportedly hiding soon after he came to know of his father's arrest.

Mr. Lal also told the court that he was suffering from asthma and a heart ailment. He had thus made an application for medical examination following his arrest but in this the court took no decision. He said he believed this was also part of a "big conspiracy" to "finish" him.

The government lawyer, however, intervened to say that he had been examined by a doctor last night after he was taken into custody. Mr. Lal was admitted later to the emergency ward of a hospital in Bhiwani, complaining of high blood pressure.

## Israel pins hopes for closer contacts with E. block on Begin's visit to Rumania

TEL AVIV, Aug. 24 (R). — Israel hopes to enlarge its meagre contacts with the communist world in Prime Minister Begin's four-day visit to Rumania beginning tomorrow.

The visit is at the invitation of Prime Minister Corneliu Manescu and follows a series of visits in recent years by Israeli leaders to the one east European communist nation retaining diplomatic links with this country.

The ties between the two nations concern mostly agriculture, technical and scientific matters and cultural exchanges.

There is little identity of view on international affairs except for one point-the belief that nations should maintain relationships even when their fundamental policies differ widely.

This is a theme now being pursued strongly by Israel in the manoeuvrings over a Mid-

dle East settlement. The Israelis insist that peace must mean normal diplomatic, trade and other links with Arab nations who now regard themselves at war with Israel.

Over recent events in the Middle East, Rumania has not pursued a pro-Israeli line. The Rumanian government has criticised Israeli government plans to set up new Jewish settlements in occupied Arab lands.

In a recent statement to reporters, Rumanian Ambassador Ion Covaci said Rumania wanted to see peace develop between Israel and the Arabs but he said Rumania did not want to act as mediator.

Mr. Covaci said the Begin visit did not have special political significance. The ambassador said Mr. Begin's talks with President Ceausescu and other Rumanian leaders would deal with bilateral matters as well as with general aspects of the Middle East problem.

Israeli sources said Mr. Begin would like to enlarge the

scientific and other contracts and would seek to explain Israel's side of the Middle East conflict.

Israeli sources made clear also that any influence Rumania might wield in persuading other communist governments to reopen diplomatic relations with this country would be welcomed. But no great hopes appeared to be entertained on this score.

Israeli officials admit they would like the Soviet Union to consider resuming the relations which were broken off at the time of the six-day Arab-Israeli war in 1967. But the Israeli view is that any approach should come first from the Russians.

Other Israeli leaders to visit Rumania in recent years have included former Prime Minister Golda Meir as well as former Foreign Ministers Yigal Allon and Abba Eban.

The last Rumanian leader to visit Israel was Foreign Minister Cornel Paooste in 1975.

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Editorial Staff:  
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Editorial and Advertising Offices:  
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION  
University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan.  
Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1400

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL DUSTOUR, on Wednesday, said that the United States position on Israeli West Bank policy remains "theoretical" and shows no intention of being translated into any concrete reality. For, in his latest press conference, President Carter at one and the same time condemned the Israelis and declared that he will do nothing to pressure them to change their position. If Washington thinks that its refusal to put pressure on Israel is a necessary requirement of maintaining the peace initiative, it is mistaken. Israeli leaders will only interpret this refusal as a green light allowing them to continue their anti-peace line by being more stubborn.

AL SHAB said that Premier Menachem Begin is asking for

a session of the Knesset to obtain an endorsement of his policy that Israel refuses to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organisation and, hence, rejects the idea of a Palestinian state. Mr. Begin's move intends to show a unanimous or near-unanimous Israeli opinion on the question. Equally, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's London visit intends to mobilise world Zionist opinion on the same question so as to present a total international Jewish rejection of the PLO. It is a wonder, therefore, that the Arab World has yet to decide to call for a summit meeting to create for the Arab standpoint a local and international podium from which it can influence events and channel them into a stream favourable to the Arab viewpoint.

## Photographers

The Jordan Times is interested in seeing the work of local photographers who would like to contribute to our photo feature "Look of the Land". Single black-and-white photographs noteworthy either for their subject content or artistic merit will be published, and the photographer will receive a name credit and financial compensation.

The Jordan Times is also interested in photographs of 5-10 black-and-white pictures on a single local theme or subject, with or without accompanying text. Payment is made according to the quality of the photographs.

There are opportunities for photographers who would like to contribute regularly to the Jordan Times on a free-lance basis. We are interested in seeing finished black-and-white prints only, preferably unmounted prints 10x14 cms or larger. Colour prints or slides and negatives cannot be considered.

If you have photographs you would like to submit for consideration, please bring them in person to the Jordan Times any evening (except Sunday) between 6:00-10:00 p.m., or send them by mail to: The Editor, the Jordan Times, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Any photographs sent by mail have to be retrieved in person, and photographs used or bought by the Jordan Times will become the property of the Jordan Times.

## Talhouni arrives in Damascus

DAMASCUS, Aug. 24 (JNA). — Speaker of the Upper House Bahjat Talhouni arrived here today from Amman on a short visit to discuss matters related to the Arab Parliamentary Union.

Mr. Talhouni, who is also President of the union, Wednesday addressed messages to presidents of the Arab parliamentary branches to coordinate Arab positions at the International Parliamentary Union meeting in Sofia on Sept. 20.

## Cabinet forms delegations for top meets

AMMAN (JNA). — The Cabinet, in its Wednesday session, decided to send a delegation led by Director of Civil Aviation Sharif Ghazi Rakan to the second conference of the International Civil Aviation Organisation to be held in Montreal from Sept. 13 to Oct. 5.

It also decided to form a delegation led by Director-General of the Telecommunications Corporation Mohammad Shahed Ismail to participate in the fourth board meeting of the Arab Space Communications Institute in Tunis on Sept. 26. It will discuss Arab cooperation in the field of space telecommunications.

Finally, the Cabinet formed a delegation to attend the third preparatory session for the non-aligned news conference to be held in Yugoslavia in October. It is composed of the Director of International Organisation at the Ministry of Information, Mr. Mohammad Walid D'iss, Miss Lina Gress of Jordan Television and Mr. Maath Shoukair of Radio Jordan.



Acting Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Maj.-Gen. Mohammad Khras hands over a certificate to a soldier during a graduation ceremony for commandos at Al Hussein Ibn Ali division headquarters Wednesday.

## NO LETUP FORECAST FOR SWELTERING JORDANIANS

AMMAN (JNA). — Jordan will continue to remain exposed to the southeasterly to easterly dry heatwave from the Arabian Peninsula, which has hit the region east of the Mediterranean for the past three days.

No radical change is expected during the coming 24 hours, Director of Meteorology Dr. Ali Abanda said Wednesday.

Temperatures on Amman's hills Wednesday reached 40.6 degrees C and 43 in downtown Amman, Dr. Abanda continued.

## Team leaves for desert encroachment conference

AMMAN (JNA). — A delegation left here for Nairobi Wednesday to attend an international conference on the encroachment of deserts to start in the Kenyan capital Friday.

The delegation head, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture Said Ghzawi, said Wednesday that the Jordanian delegation will submit a report on desert encroachment and its negative effects on plant and animal production. The report also outlines ministry efforts to combat the problem.

Mr. Ghzawi added that he

will suggest Jordan as the location of an international centre to combat desert encroachment.

The two-week conference, organised by the United Nations, will be attended by most Arab countries and international organisations.

The Jordanian delegation includes the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Jordan Dr. Subhi Kasseem, and the Director of Pastures and Soil Preservation at the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Mahmoud Juneidi.

## When the S. Koreans dammed the River Jordan ...

TEL AVIV, Aug. 24 (R). — Contrary to folk song, the River Jordan is neither chilly nor wide and to a group of South Korean irrigation workers it looked just like another stream. They dammed it up today.

Agitated Israelis at Kibbutz

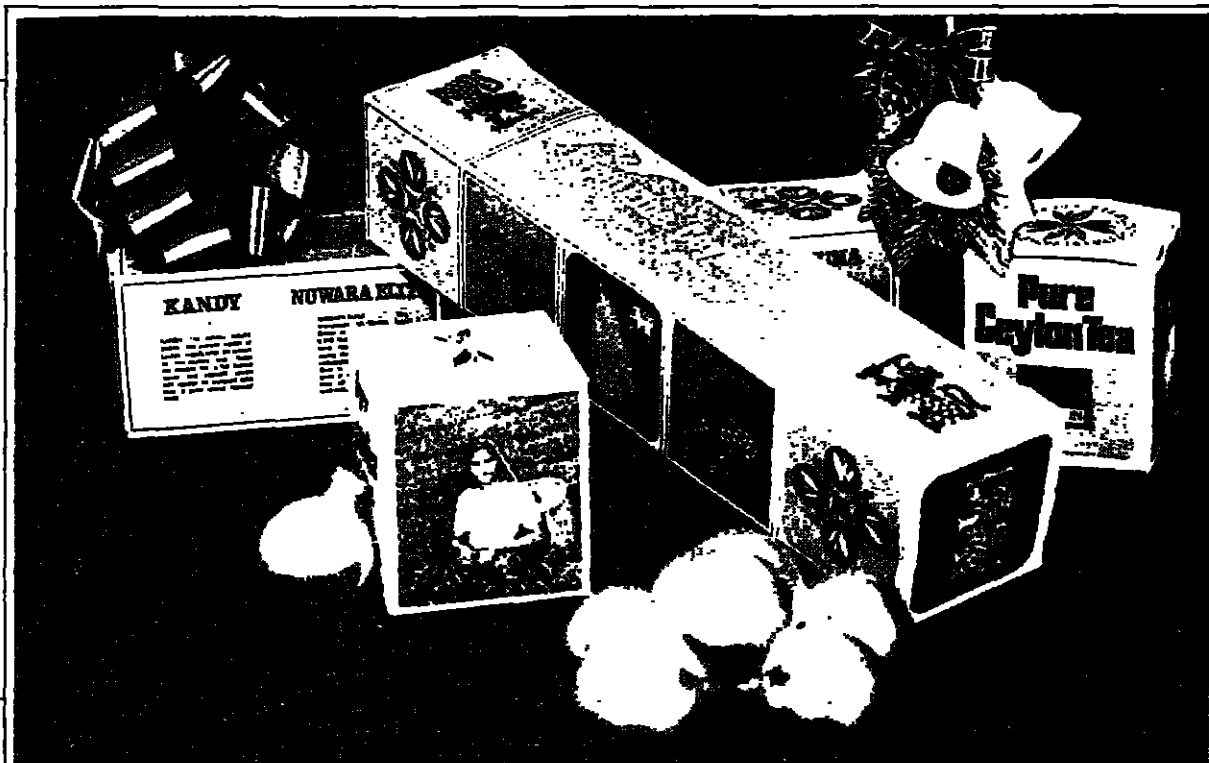
Hamadiya in the northern region of the Jordan Valley hurried upstream to see why the water had stopped flowing. They told reporters they encountered the South Koreans working for Cho Suk contracting company on the Jordanian side of the river.

The Koreans explained thro-

ugh their interpreter that they had been looking for sand to make concrete and had put up a dam to wash the sand.

The Israelis said that when the situation was explained, the Koreans cheerfully dismantled their dam and let the Jordan resume its sluggish crawl south towards the Dead Sea.

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## New Higher Health Council approved

By Naser Al Majali  
Special to the Jordan Times

A royal decree was issued Wednesday approving the formation of a Higher Health Council, which will draw up a general health services policy for Jordan.

The council will form an executive committee to help it carry out its duties.

The Higher Health Council will define responsibilities and duties; coordinate relations; strengthen cooperation between the government and private health bodies; prepare studies on which health policy will be based; form committees to study health conditions and make recommendations; study and coordinate all aspects of the medical industry including production and marketing, and study legislation that affects health services.

The Higher Council has been entrusted with drawing up principles for distribution of health services and the licensing of hospitals and maternity and convalescence houses.

The council will also draw

up a policy for general health insurance, and the encouragement of medical and scientific research.

The council is composed of Premier Mudar Badran as President and the minister of health as vice-president. Members will consist of the education and labour ministers, the commander-in-chief of the armed forces, the dean of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Jordan, the president of the National Planning Council, the under-secretaries at the Ministries of Health and Municipal and Rural Affairs, the directors of the Royal Medical Services and the State Budget, the mayor of Amman, the heads of the Medical, Dentists, Pharmacists and Nurses Associations and three health experts to be appointed by the Cabinet on the recommendation of the minister of health.

The council will meet every two months at least and is empowered to hold emergency meetings.

With the institution of this council, the existing Consultative Health Council ceases to exist.

## NATIONAL NOTES

AMMAN. — Acting Secretary General at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Zaki Al Qusssu Wednesday received Jordan's permanent representative to the United Nations, Mr. Hazem Nusseibeh, and the Indonesian ambassador to Jordan.

AMMAN. — The Ministry of Communications will issue a set of commemorative stamps on Sept. 1 featuring the Postal Savings Fund.

AMMAN. — The number of workers in companies employing more than five persons reached 90,409 in December 1976, compared to 89,396 workers in December 1975.

AMMAN. — Jordan has agreed to celebrate 1981 as an international year for the retarded after U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim conveyed a U.N. General Assembly decision to that effect to Jordan.

AMMAN. — The Arab Regional Conference for the Blind will open here on Nov. 12 to discuss ways of promoting the social life of blind people in the Arab World as well as their education and employment opportunities. The conference will last five days.

AMMAN. — The Housing Bank Thursday holds its regular raffle for savings accounts at the bank's head office here and branches throughout the Kingdom. An estimated JD 10,000 is distributed in prizes at raffles held every six months.

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# China's new constitution opens the door to a new more democratic era

PEKING (APF). — The new Chinese Communist Party constitution appears to promise a more democratic new era.

The document suggests a certain liberalisation of Chinese politics but at the same time strengthens party discipline.

This is the impression of observers here after the official New China News Agency (NCNA) issued a report, new more in its tone than its content, on

the adoption of the new constitution by the 11th Chinese Communist Party Congress in Peking on Aug. 12. The constitution was presented to the Congress by Party Vice Chairman Marshal Yeh Chien-ying on Aug. 13.

This constitution revises the one adopted by the 10th Party Congress in August 1973 and presented by a member of the "gang of four", the youthful Wang Hung-wen.

Wang, arrested last October after a meteoric career, denounced Lin Biao who had previously been the constitutional successor to the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Marshal Yeh, second in the Chinese Communist Party hierarchy, stressed that the "anti-party factional and splittist activities of the 'gang of four' gravely undermined the party's centralised leadership and its solidarity and unity" and explained the great importance of "democratic centralism".

Marshal Yeh said: "It is imperative to bring democracy into full play, let the masses say what is on their minds, and settle controversial issues among the people by the democratic method, that is by the method of discussion, criticism, persuasion and education and not by the method of coercion or repression or by 'waging a ruthless struggle and dealing

merciless blows."

The marshal directed this attack at the "gang of four" of Chairman Mao's widow Chiang Ching. They are accused of having persecuted the Chinese people especially the party cadres.

The NCNA report said that the new party constitution "stipulates that it is absolutely impermissible for anyone to suppress criticism or to retaliate. Those guilty of doing so should be investigated and punished." Observers noted that though the first sentence already appeared in the previous constitution, the second did not.

A second chapter in Marshal Yeh's report moderated this promise of liberalisation. He announced a strengthening of party "centralism" and "discipline" and the setting up of commissions for inspecting discipline in the party and in the army at the district or regimental level and upwards. These commissions are an innovation not contained in the previous constitution of August 1973.

The new constitution is said to be founded on the thoughts of Mao Tse-tung and his revolutionary line as were all the previous constitutions, revised after a crisis or the expulsion from the party of an "anti-party clique", first that of Lin Biao and now the "gang of four".

Now that Wang Hung-wen is in prison, along with his three "accomplices" of the "gang of four" (Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan), he is not even given credit for remaining faithful to revolutionary principles.

In his report, Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying said the "gang of four" had pushed a counter-revolutionary revisionist line on cadres, which is appointing people by favouritism, recruiting deserters and renegades and ganging up for private interests.

"The gang of four" have gone far beyond the chieftains of all earlier opportunist lines", Vice Chairman Yeh added.

# Mystery shrouds the death of the "butcher of Riga"

By Harvey Morris

BUENOS AIRES (R). — A 30-year hunt for one of the most wanted Nazi war criminals ended this month when a corpse in the morgue of a Paraguayan hospital was identified as that of former S.S. Captain Edouard Roschmann, the notorious "butcher of Riga." He ended his days alone and apparently penniless on the run from post-war justice. The question has now been raised: "Was he murdered?"

Mr. Roschmann, wanted in West Germany for his part in the murder of tens of thousands of people during his term as Riga ghetto commandant, fled from his adopted home in Buenos Aires last month after the Argentine government agreed to extradition proceedings against him.

But a number of unanswered questions still surround his life in Argentina and his death on Aug. 10.

The first clue that Roschmann had fled to Paraguay came when an anonymous woman caller rang the Asuncion newspaper ABC Color and said that a body lying in the Central Clinical Hospital was that of the war criminal.

Local police only learned of the facts when they read their newspaper the next day.

The hospital's doctors have now revised their earliest opinion that Mr. Roschmann died of a heart attack and announced that their first autopsy was inconclusive. The latest theory in Asuncion is that Mr. Roschmann may have been poisoned.

Doubt hung over the true identity of the corpse for several days until Buenos Aires police confirmed that fingerprints taken from it matched those on their files of Senor Federico Wegener, Mr. Roschmann's alias during his South American exile.

A reconstruction of Mr. Roschmann's last days shows that the former officer of Hitler's elite corps travelled to Asuncion by bus on the 1,000 km. journey from Buenos Aires. He used his Argentine identity card in the name of Wegener to cross the border in the desert of Chaco region to the west of the Paraguayan capital.

He arrived on July 7, changed a \$100 bill at the bus station and registered at a modest lodging house, paying 10 days in advance. Mr. Roschmann's last companions were three Hong Kong Chinese immigrants who shared the shabby room in which he spent nearly all his time.

He left only to take meals at which he never spoke except to be excused from the table.

One day three weeks after his arrival, he was found by the Chinese, foaming at the mouth. He was taken to the clinical hospital where he made a brief recovery but died some days later.

The question remains why Mr. Roschmann chose to flee from Buenos Aires on the day after the announcement that extradition proceedings would begin, using documents in his known alias.

They were genuine Argentine documents establishing his identity as Federico Wegener, 63, naturalised in Argentina and the name he used to enter Argentina as an exile in October 1948.

There is speculation that the nebulous Nazi organisation, variously called Odessa or the Weihs, and dedicated to protecting wanted war criminals, either had no time to help him or was afraid the search for him might lead to other bigger fish.

Mr. Roschmann's last known contact in Buenos Aires was a Frau Edith Rademacher, according to a note found in his clothing. He said she should be informed in the event of his death and gave an address in Acasuso, a plush residential suburb in Buenos Aires, seven stops on the suburban commuter line from Mr. Roschmann's last

known haunts in the traditionally German suburb of Belgrano.

The Rademacher house is now empty and shuttered. A sign warns visitors to beware of the dogs but the dogs have gone and so has the elderly German couple who, according to neighbours, lived there until early August.

The neighbours said the couple had a guest living with them for some time. He left at the beginning of July and has not been seen since.

The death of Mr. Roschmann still leaves a number of wanted war criminals at large in South America.

The most notorious is Joseph Mengele, the so-called "angel of death". Vienna-based Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal said of Mengele, "The search for him is a great emotional case." Mengele, now a Paraguayan citizen, is wanted for conducting brutal experiments on gypsy and Jewish twins in Auschwitz concentration camps.

Another man on the run is Walter Kutschmann, who disappeared from his Buenos Aires haunts in 1975 after being exposed as the man wanted in West Germany for the murder of Polish Jews. In that year, he gave a press conference and has not been heard of since.

# Third Circle Phantasmic By Omar Jawad

## An Arab is born ....

The widespread fighting that has engulfed Ethiopia has left many people rather perplexed. Not only is Ethiopia fighting the Eritrean rebels in the north, but it is also waging war against the Western Somali Liberation Front, which, it is said, is backed by the Somali government. Thank God I don't have to figure out if the Western Somali Liberation Front is or is not really backed by the Somali government (footnote: figuring out who is backing the Somali government is another altogether different and much more complex question, which, thankfully, I also leave to others to figure out).

I have a very important announcement to make this week, and, as you may have guessed if you made it through the first paragraph above, it has to do with the situation in Ethiopia. You may rightly ask, what has this column to do with Ethiopia? The answer is, quite a bit, because my announcement is that I have discovered a highly secret (everything I announce in this space is highly secret) document that explains all the fighting in Ethiopia, and other things as well.

The document in question was the result of a highly secret meeting held recently by top members of the Ethiopian government and leading officials of the Arab League Secretariat, somewhere in North Africa. The Ethiopians, like everyone else within a 2000-km radius of the Red Sea, were interested in joining the Arab League, and they arranged the meeting with the League officials to find out what the membership requirements were.

They were told that membership in the Arab League depended first and foremost on a nation's ability and willingness to wage savage warfare against its brothers and neighbours. The Ethiopians, also recognising the Arab dictum "the more the merrier", have since started implementing their part of the membership requirements for the Arab League by waging war on two fronts simultaneously.

To prove that they are worthy of being accepted as full-fledged Arabs, the Ethiopians have gone several steps further, and have also sought to prove their credentials in such areas as big-power relations, ties with Israel, shifting alliances on a weekly basis, and, of course, Cuban military assistance.

What we are witnessing in fact, is the Arabisation of Ethiopia, and if the ordeal is unnecessarily bloody and destructive, we have to accept, with some moral fortitude, that the world is not a bowl of cherries. As an Arab, I am not particularly happy with the fact that bloodshed is a way of life in this part of the world, but my feeling is that if any new state wants to join the Arab League, that state has to show me that it is capable of savagery and blood-letting and great conspiratorial schemings and neighbourly conflagrations on a truly epic scale.

There is only one thing that the Ethiopians have not done, which, if they would study the membership requirements of the Arab League more closely, they would realise is a fundamental Arab prerequisite. This is membership in

one or more regional confederal associations of brotherly (or sisterly) states. My feeling is that Ethiopia should have been a member of the East African Community (EAC) group that used to be made up of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. But now that the EAC has fallen apart, I think Ethiopia has a wonderful opportunity to prove itself worthy of membership in the Arab League. I suggest that Ethiopia take the initiative in reviving the EAC, only so that it could join and then promptly pull out, an act to be accompanied by fiery denunciations of imperialism, capitalism, cultural hegemony, and, of course, East African Airways.

I believe that if Ethiopia were to do this, it would so impress the Arabs that it would qualify to have Arab League headquarters moved to Addis Ababa.

I do not mean to make fun of the Ethiopians here, because, in fact, I have a great deal of sympathy for their predicament. They are caught in the middle of many conflicts, and they are not sure which way to turn and fire. It is testament to their great potential as Arabs that they have decided to fight all enemies simultaneously, and to create enemies where none exist.

Their nearest feat, I think, and what has most stirred my deep Arab currents of gladiatorial sentimentality, is the way in which the leadership has put together and thrown into battle the great 100,000-strong people's army. To me, this proves that if you scratch the skin of an Ethiopian you'll uncover a secret street-fighter underneath. This ability to mobilise instantly for battle with your neighbours is a must for membership in the Arab League. The only trouble I foresee here is that this obvious Ethiopian penchant for warfare and guns might cause the Lebanese to be afraid that their acknowledged position as the Kings of Arab Fighters is being challenged by some peasant upstarts from the south.

The matter that clinches Ethiopia's eligibility to join the Arabs is the way in which it has played off the U.S. and the USSR against one another. We had once even thought that it would be a public service if the Jordan Times were to print a special column near the daily television listings telling our readers where Ethiopia is getting its military supplies from every morning.

But the greatest Ethiopian feat, to my mind, is the sheer beauty of the versatility of their warfare. First, there is the internal turmoil that constantly threatens a coup d'etat. If you want internal fighting but with a secessionist flavour, you can go up north and fight the Eritreans. If your tastes run more in the direction of border warfare, you can fight the Western Somali Liberation Front. And, if you prefer greater battles of international ideological warfare, you could attack the Sudanese in your speeches every day, and then attack all the Arabs. And that, in fact, is what the Ethiopians are doing, which is very clever of them, because they seem to have figured out all by themselves the things they have to do to be eligible as full and beloved members of the Arab community of peace-loving nations.

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# UNCTAD warns rich countries of 1979 economic slowdown

UNITED NATIONS, Geneva, Aug. 24 (AFP). — The rich countries will experience "moderate" growth in 1977 and 1978, but may be hit by a general economic slowdown in 1979, UNCTAD Secretary General Gamani Corea of Sri Lanka warned here yesterday.

Speaking to the council of the UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), which groups 113 countries, Mr. Corea said it had not been proven that the policies of industrial countries are capable of making a serious dent in unemployment and of choking off inflationary pressures.

He regretted that "there is still not in operation what may be called a concerted international policy" to deal with difficult economic problems, and he added:

"The measures so far taken to help the developing countries to cope with the impact of the recent crisis in the global economy have been inadequate. The developing countries have generally witnessed the twin phenomena of rising levels of

indebtedness and inadequate rates of growth a development that must surely plant the seeds of major difficulties for the future."

Mr. Corea stressed the "overriding importance" of achieving success in negotiations on establishing a common fund for stabilizing prices of raw materials, which are to resume in Geneva in November.

He also insisted that UNCTAD must give priority attention to the problem of poor nations' indebtedness.

The council elected Susantha De Alwis of Sri Lanka president for the current session.

New "Marshall Plan" Meanwhile the International Labour Organisation affirmed that a new "Marshall plan" could allow bring the world economy out of the doldrums and help bridge the gap between rich and poor countries.

In a report drawn up by former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State James P. Grant, the ILO said such a programme would benefit both the rich countries which should finance it, and the poor.

Industrial countries should double their lending to developing nations, which he said was at present in the area of \$12 billion annually. This was no more than 0.35 per cent of the gross national product of industrial countries, he said.

An increase in aid, he said, would in fact mean some \$2 billion of additional income

for developed countries and 1 to 1.5 million jobs.

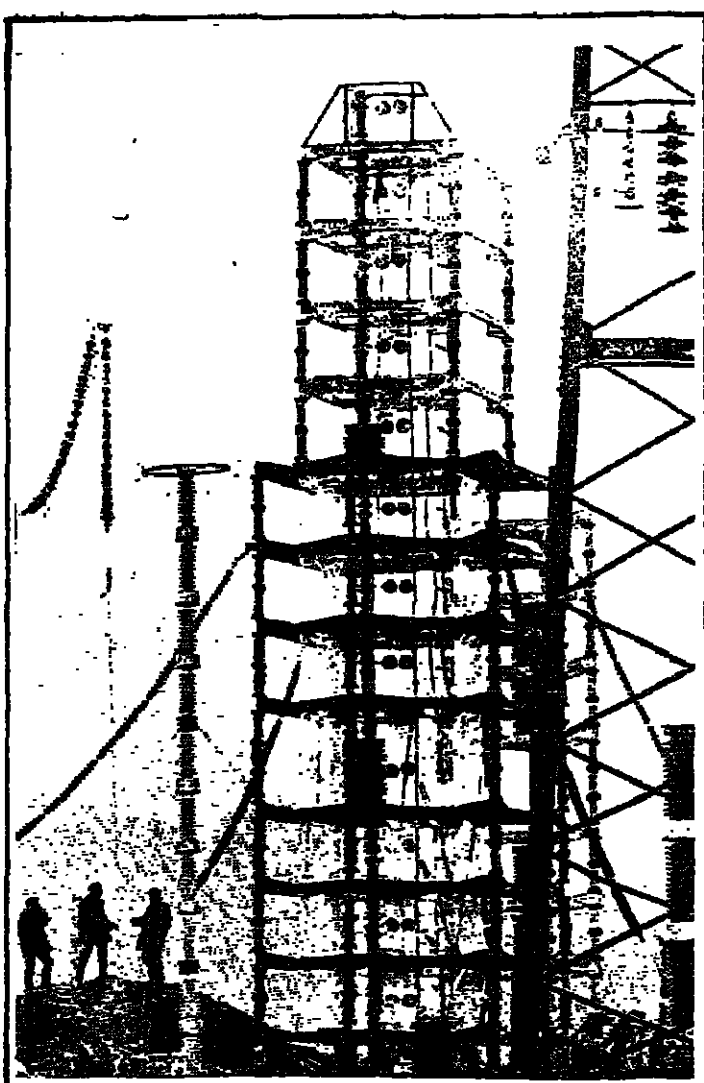
On the other hand, Mr. Grant said, if economic growth in developing countries were to fall by three per cent, this could mean a one-point fall in economic expansion in the Western countries.

## U.S. expects farm exports income rise

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AFP). — American farm exports should reach \$24 billion during the 1977 fiscal year, a rise of a billion dollars over the previous year, the U.S. Agriculture Department said yesterday.

The department added that agricultural exports are expected to drop off in 1978. The study said that the increase in value of exports during the year ending next Sept. 30 was due primarily to soybeans and cotton. Grain exports are off. The increase in value will actually come from a rise in export prices of the majority of products. Volume of U.S. exports will fall from 107 million tons last year to 100 million this year.

The department said that the value of farm exports could drop off by as much as five to ten per cent during the 1978 fiscal year due to decreases in the prices of cereal grains, oleaginous products, and cotton.



A HIGH ALTITUDE EXPERIMENTAL STATION -- The location of the high-voltage experimental station "Anzob" is also high -- it is situated at an altitude of 3,000 metres above sea level in the mountains of Tajikistan, a Soviet Middle-Asian republic. The scientists here study physical processes which may occur in the power transmission lines in the conditions of high altitude. An ultra-high pulse-voltage generator is used here to stimulate lightning discharges and other phenomena. The high-tension pulses are also used for testing the insulation of the projected high- and super-high voltage lines and substations in order to increase their reliability. (Tass photo).

## USSR experiments with new energy producing technique

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 24 (AFP). — The Soviet Union is experimenting with a new technique for producing energy, rather than with a "death ray", in work going on at Semipalatinsk in Central Asia, a group of Swedish experts reported yesterday.

The experts met in Stockholm at the Defence Research Centre (FOA) to analyse the results of observations made in

Sweden over the last few months.

The observations, carried out at various centres in Sweden, showed that for a little more than a year there has been a considerable increase in radioactivity in the atmosphere. On five occasions, the increase did not correspond to recorded experimental explosions.

The measured radioactivity also showed traces of new substances not coming from traditional types of nuclear explosions.

In addition, seismic movements of unusual type have been recorded, and infrasonic vibrations from the direction of Semipalatinsk have been noted at Lulea, in northern Sweden.

The Swedish observations were correlated with others made by American satellites, which discovered large-scale construction projects to the south of Semipalatinsk. Some American experts are said to think that in that area, the Soviets are developing a "proton ray" intended to destroy intercontinental missiles.

The Swedish experts believe that the Semipalatinsk construction projects are concerned with building a new kind of reactor for generating electricity. Professor Erik Vitalis of the state-owned Atomenergikontoret said the Soviets might be working on production of energy by magnetohydrodynamics, which would make it possible to produce electricity directly from a nuclear reaction, without using steam or a generator.

Still, some experts, including Anders Bergstrom of the FOA, do not exclude the possibility that the Soviets have been able to come up with important results in their research on a proton weapon.

## U.S. coal miners end strike

CHARLESTON, West Virginia, Aug. 24 (AFP). — About half of the 65,000 striking West Virginia miners yesterday followed their union's call for a return to work after an unofficial strike which began two months ago.

The union said work might resume fully today. The strike at times affected up to 85,000 miners in five states and has entailed a loss of output of some 30 million tons of coal out of the 690 million tons anticipated for 1977 as a whole.

The miners went on strike in protest against cutbacks in social benefits.

Arnold Miller, President of the United Mine Workers, said that if the dispute over this issue was not settled within 60 days, the union would announce the collective labour agreement of the coal miners and call a general strike.

The agreement expires on Dec. 6.

## Indonesia plans increase in crude oil exports

JAKARTA, Aug. 24 (R). — Indonesia will increase crude oil exports from an expected 550 million barrels in fiscal 1977-78 to 610 million barrels in 1978-79, a Mining Ministry spokesman said today.

The planned increase was in line with the government's policy to raise state revenue from oil, he said.

He said he was optimistic about Indonesian oil production because of recent new finds. Six new oil wells were found during the first half of this year and more were expected to be discovered as oil exploration was being intensified, he added.

Indonesia's daily crude output is 1.6 million barrels, most of which is expected to Japan and the United States.

Britain's North Sea oil output dropped in July

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AFP). — Crude oil output from the British sector of the North Sea dropped to 3,174,427 tons in July from 3,304,563 tons in June, the Energy Ministry said yesterday.

This is slightly less than half of Britain's monthly domestic consumption.

The ministry said the reduction was due to works at the Forties Oilfield, which had necessitated a reduced flow of crude.

It said output from the North Sea as a whole was expected to rise this month and in September.

The Phillips-Petrol-Agip Oil Group, which has made several finds in the North Sea, meanwhile said it plans to start drilling on Britain's Atlantic continental shelf west of the Shetland Islands.

It said it had chartered a rig capable of operating in deep waters from the Atlantic Drilling Company. The first exploration well will be drilled at a depth of 220 metres in block 205/25, some 60 kms south-west of a point where British Petroleum struck oil recently.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

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	4.8870 / 90	French francs
	881.45 / 65	Italian lire
	266.10 / 20	Japanese yen
	4.3885 / 15	Swedish crowns
	5.2880 / 2810	Norwegian crowns
	5.9920 / 50	Danish crowns

## WALL STREET REPORT

The New York Stock Exchange moved lower Wednesday due to internal market factors. The industrial average closed at 862.88, off 2.68 after moderate trading. 18,170,000 shares were traded.

The announcement that the United States recorded an \$8.6 billion budget deficit in July had a small effect on the market. Investors were also concerned about the trade figures from the Commerce Department due to be released on Thursday. Declines outnumbered gains by 834 to 568.

Oils were mixed: Atlantic Richfield was off 1-1/8 at 53-7/8. Computers were weak: IBM lost 1-3/4 at 268, Burroughs one at 70-5/8 and National Cash Register 1-7/8 at 44-7/8. Aluminum and chemicals were slightly off. Airlines gained a few fractions.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 862.88, a loss of 2.68; Transp at 217.91, a gain of 0.58; utilities at 111.26, a loss of 0.28.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Not received

Price of gold closed in London Wednesday at \$144.38/oz.

## India's bumper wheat crop is creating big storage problems

Bumper harvests now make it likely that wheat grain surplus will rise to a new record by mid-1978, the United States Agricultural Department announced. Huge crops in India have created serious storage problems. The government proposes to repay the Soviet Union two million tons it borrowed in 1973.

By Mohammad Aslam

NEW DELHI (Gemin) — Bumper wheat harvest in India have created serious storage problems. Because of this the government proposes to return to the Soviet Union two million tons it borrowed in 1973.

Currently, foodgrain stock, largely wheat, stand at the all-time high figure of 22.5 million tons. With procurement by government agencies continuing at a brisk pace of 40,000 tons a day, the accumulation is expected to swell by another half million tons soon.

The state-controlled Food Corporation of India (FCI) has limited storage capacity but it hopes to handle the massive reserves by stacking the grain in covered-and-pitah (CAP) containers.

What has added to the government's worry over storage is a sharp decline in the am-

ount of grain distributed through the public system. Considering that the offtake from this source has been a meagre 450,000 tons a month for some time, grain may well be in store for two years before being consumed.

Since future crop prospects are equally bright, new grain will keep adding to the stocks in the intervening period. Thus, on current reckoning, the glut problem will be considerably accentuated in coming crop seasons.

Some of the grain is rain-soaked. The authorities are buying this at officially-fixed prices so that poor farmers do not suffer losses. It will have to be marketed early.

Already there is apprehension that one million tons of grain may become useless by next year if distribution through rationing and fair-price shops does not pick up substantially.

The government is exploring all avenues, both at home and abroad, to dispose of at least a portion of its unprecedented food surplus. There could be a hitch in the plan to return the two million tons of wheat India borrowed in lean days -- quality.

Moscow will obviously only accept wheat of the same or similar quality as it lent Delhi.

Export of wheat is a difficult proposition for many reasons, chiefly the price gap. The international wheat price at about 800 rupees a ton is roughly half what it costs the government. Secondly, grain stocks are mounting world-wide and the demand from wheat importers is mainly for hard grain types. The Indian wheat is, by and large, soft or medium hard.

New Delhi is also anxiously looking forward to the establishment of regional grain buffers as part of the global food security system being evolved by the World Food Council. These may prove convenient let-outs for Indian grain not needed urgently for domestic use.

It was perhaps in this context that India last May suggested to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation the recycling of its huge food stockpile on a replenishment basis.

Under the tentative scheme, India could supply grain

to meet the needs of scarcity areas, provided the stock could be replenished at a future date. Besides helping the needy nations, it would enable India to save enormous amounts being spent on storage.

Wheat could be sold to China, with whom trade has just begun after a gap of 15 years. Reports indicate that the continued drought and serious failure of cash and food crops in some parts of China have been causing extreme concern to the Communist Party Central Committee.

Peking has already contracted for 5.1 million tons of wheat from the U.S., Australia, Canada and Argentina for delivery this year. If India were brought in supplies could reach China more quickly than from other countries and at far lower cargo expenses too.

At home, the Agricultural Ministry is considering various proposals for stimulating offtake from the public distribution system. These include toning up the distribution set-up itself by opening more shops in villages, payment of a part of wages of workers engaged in major irrigation and other development projects in the form of grains, popularisation of wheat in non-wheat consuming areas and promotion of cultivation of hard wheat types like "durum" wheat.

Despite the plentiful food position, the government is not revoking rationing although the ration has been increased from eight kilos per head per month to 12 kilos.

According to the new Food Minister, Surjit Singh Barnala, a storage capacity of 19.1 million tons already exists. An additional 3 million tons capacity will be made available during 1977-78.

A project for construction of an extra capacity of 3.2 million tons, with assistance from the World Bank, is being planned.

Of the total food stock, about 19.2 million tons is directly in the possession of the FCI (i.e. the federal pool) and the rest with the states.

At one stage, when the stocks touched the 17-million-ton mark for the first time last October, it seemed as though the bumper harvest had taken the authorities by surprise. They ran short of warehousing. In villages, every bit of suitable space was utilised to store grain, including schools and factories.

The government fixed purchase prices for coarse and other grains in order to ensure remunerative returns to

farmers for their produce. Middlemen were eliminated and official agencies directly procured grains from growers. Wherever there were signs of prices falling below the control level owing to massive arrivals in the rural markets, the FCI stepped in to buy grain at support prices.

The breakthrough in agriculture -- the key sector which decides the growth rate for the entire economy -- came in 1975-76 with a record output of 118 million tons after 15 years of wide fluctuations. Between 1960 and 1975, there were six years of good crops, three of marginal improvement and six of declines in production, according to a study published by the Reserve Bank of India.

John Mellor, professor at Cornell University in the United States, who has served as chief economist in the U.S. AID, has said that India has done much better in feeding its huge population and has outstripped China in the ratio between food production and population growth.

He says India, with a population of 680 million, has become the largest grain producer in the world and has "one of the largest potentials of any nation for future increase in grain production."

Mellor adds: "Contrary to standard stereotypes, India increased its production of foodgrains approximately 2.8 per cent per year from 1950 to date, a rate significantly higher than the population growth rate of about 2.1 per cent for the same period. The result has been modest improvements in diets and a substantial decline in death rates."

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Jordanian Dinar	106.70/107.30
Lebanese pound	81.70/82.00
Syrian pound	980.00/990.00
Iraqi dinar	1141.00/1144.00
Egyptian pound	462.00/469.50
Livian dinar	802.00/710.00
UAE dirham	84.10/80
U.K. sterling	573.00/577.00
U.S. dollar	329.00/331.00
German mark	141.40/142.30
French franc	67.00/40
Swiss franc	136.10/90
Italian lira (for every 100)	37.20/40

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### Shah tours Polish industrial sites

WARSAW, Aug. 24 (AFP). — The Shah of Iran, on the second day of an official visit to Poland, yesterday visited the city of Poznan, 300 kms. northwest of here. The Shah, accompanied by Empress Farah, visited an engineering works which produces marine engines and railroad equipment. The Iranian sovereign is to visit the Baltic coast of Poland and the port of Gdansk today.

### U.S. copper producers lower price

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AFP). — The majority of American copper producers have lowered their price for refined copper from 65 to 60 cents a pound, following the lead of Asarco and the Duval Corporation. Kennecott Copper (the leading producer) and Phelps Dodge (number two) announced their lower prices last Friday, and Anaconda imitated the Monday. Phelps Dodge has also announced that the Ajo mine in Arizona, which was to have resumed operations at the start of this week after a week's strike, will remain closed until September. The majority of American copper producers have cut their output to varying degrees because of the recent fall in copper prices.

### 11 Latin countries agree on coffee fund

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 24 (AFP). — Eleven Latin American countries have signed an agreement here to set up a coffee price stabilisation fund. The fund will be operated by the International Coffee Organisation and is designed to smooth out market rate fluctuations. Those signing were Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Venezuela. A joint statement said Mexico would next week take steps at Nairobi for the International Coffee Organisation to study the agreement. The statement also thought the consumption decline would cease shortly as the period of peak demand approached.

### Ban asked on "Made in Japan" souvenirs

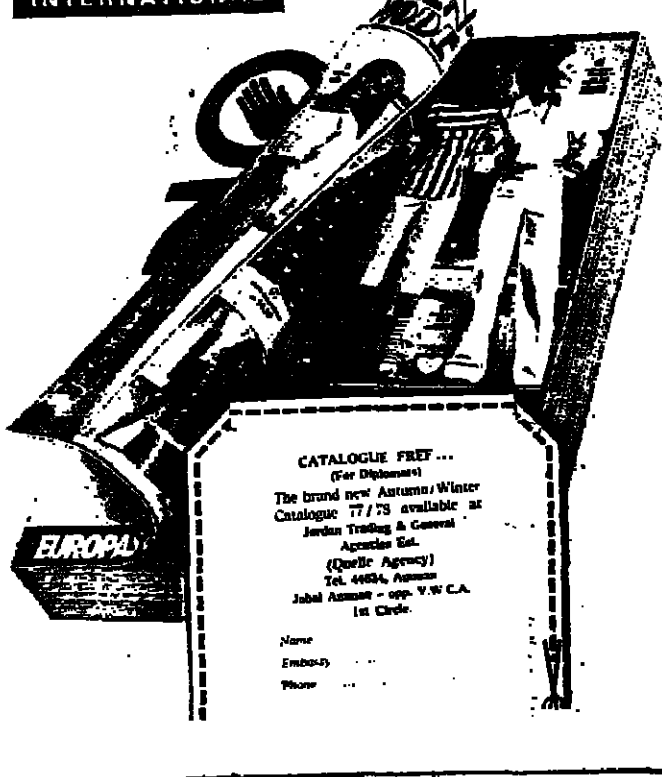
DENVER, Aug. 24 (AFP). — The American Legion, the largest U.S. ex-servicemen's association, has asked President Carter for a ban on "Made in Japan" souvenirs sold at Pearl Harbor. At a meeting here yesterday, the legion accused Japanese manufacturers of a "complete disregard for morality" by making and selling souvenirs for American tourists visiting the site of the Dec. 7, 1941 Japanese attack on the U.S. naval base near Honolulu.

## alia JOB OPENING

Alia has an opening for an English instructor. Requirements: 1. B.A. in teaching English as a foreign language. 2. Diploma in education. 3. Five years related experience. Those who feel they are qualified please apply at the Employment Office, Jabal Amman, First Circle during office hours.

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# Giscard: France will propose all-embracing arms limitation plan

PARIS, Aug. 24 (AFP). — France will propose an overall plan for limiting armaments at an appropriate time, it was announced today after the weekly cabinet meeting.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing told the cabinet that "the excessive character of weapons-accumulation in the world imposes a need to take urgent, resolute action. France will contribute to this."

But "real disarmament" should lead to a real reduction in weapons quantitatively and qualitatively, Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud told the cabinet.

It should also be "general and complete" without any "discrimination aiming at favouring some state, some geographical region or some type of weapon," presidential spokesman Jean Philippe Lecat quoted the minister as saying.

An arms limitation agreement should also be effectively supervised using technological progress as much as possible, the minister added.

The spokesman issued the following text of the president's remarks:

"International disarmament is an essential problem for France. It replies to France's pac-

cific vocation... It is only because of the lack of real progress in this field that France is accomplishing a defence effort with the goal of assuring its security and independence.

"Disarmament is also a serious subject. In a field concerning the security and life of peoples, one does not have the right to be satisfied with slogans or pretences. Success (in disarmament negotiations) that was only an appearance would engender the most dangerous illusions. Failure (in negotiations) would serve as a pretext for relaunching the arms race."

The government will appoint a "figure with international experience" in the coming weeks to coordinate French action in the arms limitation field with the Foreign Ministry, the spokesman said.

M. de Guiringaud recalled that real disarmament has been "unsuccessfully advocated by France for 20 years," the spokesman said.

M. Lecat recalled a plan proposed in 1954 by French Representative at the United Nations Jules Moch, the late President Charles de Gaulle's proposal in 1959 and 1962 to reduce the number of nuclear bombs and his 1963 idea for a meeting of the five nuclear powers.

"For 10 to 15 years," M. Lecat told newsmen, "the two superpowers have monopolised the problem of limiting armaments by orienting it in a direction suiting their own interest -- which explains France's distance from discussions that have started on the problem."

## Possible reason for snag on Voyager II

PASADENA, California, Aug. 24 (AFP). — The unmanned spacecraft Voyager II, launched into outer space here Saturday, may have collided with its own propulsion module after its separation in space, a National Aeronautics and Space Agency (NASA) spokesman said here today.

Separation took place one hour after lift-off but the module remained too close to Voyager II and the two bodies seem to have collided about 17 hours afterwards. It does not however appear as if the spacecraft was damaged, the spokesman said.

Voyager II was launched with a Titan-Centaur rocket and the module was attached to the craft for additional lift-off power. The 1,800 lb. craft took off after one of the most bumpy launchings in NASA records. Experts feared at first that several of its instruments and cameras were damaged.

Voyager II is due to reach Jupiter in July 1979 and Saturn and its rings in August 1980.

To correct any possible failings, the launching of the next planned Voyager craft, due to take place on Sept. 1, has been postponed until Sept. 3.

## Israeli paper is bitter because Pope Paul does nothing to help rightist militia in south Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Aug. 24 (R). — The Israeli daily newspaper Yedioth Aharonoth, yesterday rebuked Pope Paul and the Christian World for standing idly while "fellow Christians are slaughtered" in south Lebanon by Palestinian guerrillas.

The Maronite Christian minority in south Lebanon across the border from Israel has been engaged in heavy fighting with Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces for nearly two years.

The paper said: "We do not ask where Christian England stands in this affair."

"Neither do we wonder how it happened that the Christian

United States has no other worries than to request Israel to sit still and let the Lebanese Christians be slaughtered quietly by the Moslem murderers."

"We only ask: Where is the Pope? We were bitter about the lack of action by Pope Pius XII in the Second World War during the massacre of Rome's Jews."

"The present pope went even further, being silent while his Christian brothers and adherents in south Lebanon are perishing."

"Without doubt it is an impressive picture for those of us who still do not realise the kind of world we live in."

## Son of Sam suspect indicted again

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AFP). — Mr. David Berkowitz was indicted yesterday for the second time on charges of murder and attempted murder in connection with the "Son of Sam" killings.

Judge Leon Brown, who went to the hospital where Mr. Berkowitz is undergoing psychiatric tests, indicted him on two counts of murder and five counts of attempted murder, all of which took place in the New York Borough of Queens.

The judge ordered Mr. Berkowitz to be kept in hospital until at least Sept. 1 so that psychiatrists could determine whether he was mentally competent to stand trial.

The "Son of Sam" killings claimed six lives and left seven people wounded over a 13-month period in the New York City area.

## Callaghan convinced no one "bugged" Sir Harold

LONDON, Aug. 24 (R). — Prime Minister James Callaghan yesterday rejected a demand to investigate allegations that British security had eavesdropped on former Prime Minister Sir Harold Wilson.

In a statement, Mr. Callaghan said he was satisfied that at no time had the prime minister's office at 10, Downing Street or the prime minister's room at the House of Commons been under electronic surveillance.

A parliamentary row arose last month after newspaper reports that secret agents eavesdropped on Sir Harold while he was Prime Minister from 1974 to 1976. The opposition Conservative party demanded an inquiry.

Sir Harold described the reports as incredible, but called for an official study of the newspaper accounts.

Sir Harold's former Press Secretary Joe Haines said on July 30 the ex-prime minister became convinced he was being spied on by British, American or South African agents.

In his statement yesterday, Mr. Callaghan said he had conducted detailed inquiries into the allegations about the security services and "was satisfied they do not constitute grounds for lack of confidence in the competence and impartiality of the security service or for instituting a special inquiry."

"In particular," the statement added, "the prime minister is satisfied that at no time has the security service or any other British intelligence or security agency, either of its own accord or at someone else's request, undertaken electronic surveillance in 10, Downing Street or in the prime minister's room in the House of Commons."

The Daily Express reported last month that Sir Harold suspected the British counter-intelligence service, MI5, was "bugging" him because it wrongly suspected that he was involved in a Communist "cell".

## Teng Hsiao-ping outlines new Chinese directives in shortest, most succinct speech of Communist Party Congress

PEKING, Aug. 24 (AFP). — Chinese Communist Party Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping called for "less empty talk and more hard work," in his closing speech at the 11th party congress on Aug. 18.

He urged delegates to "face reality" in the many problems China must overcome.

Mr. Teng, reinstated in all his functions a month ago, was Executive Chairman of the 11th Communist Party Congress. He set a good example there by making his speech the shortest of the lot. Its text was released by the New China News Agency (NCNA) today.

His concise speech contrasted with the endless ones made by China's two top leaders, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's political report lasting four hours, and Marshal Yeh Chien-ying's speech almost as long.

Mr. Teng, 73 years old but more dynamic than ever, urged some 1,500 delegates to "seek truth from facts."

"We have such a wonderful people and such wonderful party members and cadres. They are industrious, brave and high in political consciousness; take a deep interest in state affairs and have boundless faith in our party," said Mr. Teng before listing all the tasks to be accomplished.

The vice chairman stated in particular: "Class struggle will remain protracted and the revolutionary cause knows no end. We must carry the great struggle against the anti-party 'gang of four' through to the finish. . . . We must make good the serious losses and the time wasted as a result of sabotage by the 'gang of four'. We must face reality, for there are many problems to be tackled and many difficulties to be surmounted."

Mr. Teng alluded here to a difficult economic situation and modernisation to be carried out in the four important fields of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology.

Vice Chairman Teng closed the 11th congress on a positive and optimistic note: "Our cause is just. Our line is correct. Our goal must be attained. Our goal can unquestionably be attained."

Observers noted that Mr. Teng's speech stressed the need to revive the practice of "criticism and self-criticism," characteristic of the Chinese Communist Party.

Paradox or humour, from a man who this principle itself has not spared in the second half of his career -- twice stripping him of all his important posts.

## Israeli press freedom is subject of latest clash at Manila's law meet

MANILA, Aug. 24 (AFP). — An Egyptian jurist today joined the running verbal battle in committee rooms of the eighth World Law Conference between Arab and Israeli delegates.

Taking the floor in a panel debate here on press freedom, Egyptian Supreme Court Justice Ibrahim Ali Saleh disputed an Israeli panelist's claim about press freedom in Israel and charged that Arabs in Israel's occupied territories were living in "anti-human conditions."

As the audience of lawyers roared, the Spanish panel presiding officer cautioned Mr. Saleh that conference rules prohibited the injection of "political" statements during debates.

In his reply, the Israeli panelist, Director General May-er Gabay of the Ministry of Justice, told the Egyptian jurist: "All he could say is that Arab news correspondents based in Israel have indicated they are enjoying greater freedom of the press in Israel than in Egypt."

The clash marked the third day running between Arab and Israeli delegates.

Human rights

Yesterday, debates focussed on a call for international action to curb repressive regimes on human rights questions.

Jurists from the United States and India spear-headed the call in a day of heated exchanges also characterised by a running verbal battle between Israeli and Palestinian delegates in various committees.

Other topics

Besides human rights, the conference also discussed in various other committees such subjects as a code of conduct governing trans-national corporations, law of the sea, legal aspects of labour-management relations, and legal aspects of international disaster relief.

Speaking on human rights, law Prof. Ved Nanda of the American University of Denver, Colorado, said every country had a right to intervene in cases of human rights violations, particularly cases of "genocidal proportions".

In particular he cited the case of Bangladesh.

Mr. Ved Nanda and other delegates, including Prof. Yasuhiko Saito of Japan, called on the United States and other countries to ratify the United Nations Convention on human rights.

Indian jurist R. Jethmalani

About 4,000 jurists and legal experts from all over the world are attending the five-day conference which is discussing various aspects of international law with human rights as the central theme.

While the debates raged, some 200 members of Manila's Tondo squatters colony, wearing black arm-bands, held a special mass about 5 kms. away to mourn what they called the "death of human rights" in the Philippines.

The squatters were deploring the recent acquittal by a military court of two military officers accused of torturing activists leader Mrs. Trinidad Gerilla-Herrera, who was detained for some time as an alleged Communist subversive.

Palestinians

The debates on human rights were punctuated by sharp exchanges between Israeli delegates and British law school Prof. Musa Mazzawi, a Palestinian, who also clashed Monday in debates on curbing international terrorism.

Dr. Mazzawi charged that an Israeli resolution asking for conference support of people's right to leave a country was for the benefit of Soviet Jews who wanted to leave the Soviet Union "so they can go to Palestine and take the homes of Palestinian Arabs."

Israeli Supreme Court Justice Meir Shamgar said Dr. Mazzawi represented a people who had "expelled the Jews from their lands after trying to exterminate them."

In the panel discussion of the legal status of mercenaries, American black delegate and lawyer Leonard Hains accused the U.S. of supporting "mercenaryism". During the Angola conflict, American mercenaries were "openly and flagrantly recruited" on television and newspapers, he said.

Mr. Hains asked the body to pass a resolution condemning mercenaryism and that mercenaryism be considered an international crime.

He, however, ruled out any massive attempts by Laos to invade Thailand, due to internal security and economic problems and divisions between Sino-Soviet factions in the Laotian hierarchy.

Another severe problem for the Laotians, the broadcast said, was the effect of the arrest of ex-King Savang Vatthana earlier this year.

Clumsy attempts to decide the former monarch's fate by popular tribunal backfired on the Lao government, he said, and threatened to provoke widespread public reaction against the Communist leadership.

## Thailand accuses Vietnam, Laos of continued subversive action

BANGKOK, Aug. 24 (AFP). — Thailand's Indo-Chinese neighbours are using Thai leftists and the refugee problem to undermine the security of the kingdom, an army spokesman said on Tuesday.

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## South African plan for Coloured, Indian self-rule clears 1st hurdle

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 24 (AFP). — Government plans to change South Africa's constitution to give Coloured (mixed race) and Indian people more power, won approval yesterday by the Cape Province Congress of the ruling Nationalist Party.

South African Prime Minister John Vorster announced this last night without making the plans public.

They are first to be submitted to the Nationalist Party's three other provincial congresses.

The proposals were formulated at a special cabinet meeting last week and then put to leaders of the Indian and Coloured communities who were quoted as saying they were a step forward.

Informed sources have re-

ported that the plan envisages basically three parliaments -- a white one, Coloured one and Indian one -- which will act under a cabinet council, directed by the state president, also comprising members of the three groups.

Spokesmen for South Africa's 18 million blacks have rejected the plan because it makes no provision for their governing of their own affairs other than through the Homeland system.

"We place a high premium on the peaceful and orderly development of our beloved fatherland," Mr. Vorster said last night. "We stand irrevocably by the inalienable right of self-determination of the whites as well as of the Coloured and Indian population groups of South Africa."

## Turks threaten border closure if Greeks name Cypriot leader

ISTANBUL, Aug. 24 (Agencies). — The Turkish-Cypriot "state" will close its borders if the future leader of the Greek-Cypriot community is recognised within Cyprus and on the international level as president of Cyprus, Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş said in an interview published today.

Cypriots in the part of the island controlled by its Greek-speaking inhabitants are scheduled to elect a new president in February, following the death of Archbishop Makarios on Aug. 3.

Mr. Denktaş added that any plan to impose his successor as president of Cyprus may also lead to a proclamation of independence by the Turkish-Cypriot "state".

The sealing of the borders between the two parts of Cyprus would, in effect, mean that the sole official passage point between the two parts of the divided country, located in Nicosia, would be closed to diplomatic and foreign residents of the island.

Church elections

Yesterday, the Greek-Cypriot Communist Party Akel gave its support to Bishop Chrysostomos of Paphos, 50, for the October election of a successor to the late Archbishop Makarios as head of Cyprus Orthodox Church.

A party spokesman in Nicosia described the bishop as "one of the closest collaborators and must resolute defenders of Archbishop Makarios when he was facing the plots of the Greek military junta."

Members of the former military regime of Greece directed the coup that drove Archbishop Makarios into temporary exile in July 1974 and triggered off the Turkish invasion of the island.

Akel, the oldest and most powerful party in Cyprus as well as the wealthiest, polled 40 per cent of the vote in parliamentary elections last September and has said it will not put up a candidate in next February's presidential elections.

The party statement added that Bishop Chrysostomos, who remains acting archbishop until the church elections conclude in November, opposes all the intrigues of imperialism for an "unacceptable NATOist settlement" of the Cypriot dispute.

"The three-phase election process begins on Oct. 2, when all men over 21 are eligible to vote for special representatives to an electoral college."

Famagusta's fate

Also yesterday the Cypriot government called on the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council to help prevent the "colonisation" of the Varosha district of Famagusta which has been sealed off by the Turkish army since they seized it three years ago.

Foreign Minister John Christodouides asked the diplomatic representatives of Britain, the U.S., France, China and the Soviet Union to convey to their government an urgent request to use their influence with Turkey to stop the planned opening of part of Varosha on Sept. 1.

The Turkish-Cypriot administration has announced its intention to settle 100 families and to open a luxury hotel as a hotel training institute as a first step towards the settlement of the whole suburb.

When the Turkish army took Famagusta in Aug. 1974, during its invasion of the island, the Greek-Populated Varosha district contained almost half of the island's total tourist accommodation, strung out along a magnificent sandy bay.

The army sealed the district off and the settlement of Turkish-Cypriots there was banned, and it was widely understood in diplomatic circles that Varosha was being held as a bargaining counter to be handed back as part of an overall Cypriot settlement.

Boston remembers Sacco, Vanzetti

BOSTON, Massachusetts, Aug. 24 (AFP). — About 100 demonstrators carrying placards and candles marched yesterday to the Massachusetts governor's mansion to mark the 50th anniversary of the execution of anarchists Sacco and Vanzetti whose case had aroused widespread indignation in the world.

The two Italian immigrants were electrocuted for their alleged participation in the hold-up of a shoe factory in which a policeman and the cashier were killed. The then state-governor Alvan T. Fuller refused to commute the death sentence on the two men although there was considerable controversy over whether they had taken part in the robbery.

Many have insisted that the whole trial, sentence and execution was influenced by the political affiliations of the two Italians, who were regarded as Communists.

The current governor, Michael Dukakis, signed a proclamation on July 19 stating that the law had not been impartial in its treatment of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The state Senate expressed its disagreement with Governor Dukakis and, although his proclamation announced that Aug. 23 would be a day of commemoration, no official ceremonies were held yesterday.

The old record says that there were at least 400 principal buildings. But most of them are now covered by earth and jungle.

The ruins of more than 10 stone buildings were confirmed.

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The ruins of more than 10 stone buildings were confirmed.

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The ruins of more than 10 stone buildings were confirmed.

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The ruins of more than 10 stone buildings were confirmed.

The old record says that there were at least 400 principal buildings. But most of them are now covered by earth and jungle.

## Japanese archaeologists claim discovery of last capital of Inca empire

TOKYO, Aug. 24 (AFP). — Vilcabamba, the last capital of the Inca empire has been confirmed to be lying in the deep jungle of south Peru by a Japanese archaeological mission, a Tokyo daily reported.

The report, carried today by the Yomiuri Shimbun, the sponsor of the mission, ascertained that the capital was much larger than assumed -- 10 sq. kms.

According to an old record owned by a Peruvian historian who explored the area last year and joined the Yomiuri mission, the size of the capital was 5 kms. by 2.5 kms.

The Inca empire, established in the 13th century, flourished in the Andean region in the 15th and 16th centuries. The empire was conquered by Francisco Pizarro, a Spanish conqueror.

The ruins were found in Espiritu Pampa Valley at Vilcabamba village, in the Department of Cuzco.

They were in a basin surrounded by rugged mountains about 1,400 metres above sea level.

According to the report, the stone-covered stairway leading towards the heart of the city is steep and about 1 km. in length.

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## TENDER INVITATION FOR EXCAVATION WORKS

The Jordan Real Estate Establishment Co. Ltd. invites registered and specialised contractors at the Ministry of Public Works to bid for excavation work at their commercial centre in Amman, located north of the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel on the plot of land overlooking Prince Mohammad Street. Excavations are estimated at about 75,000 cubic metres.

Those interested contractors should contact the offices of the Jordan Hotels and Tourism Co. Ltd. at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel to obtain tender documents against a payment of JD 50 (non-refundable).

Tender documents should be submitted to the above address not later than 12:00 hrs. noon on Aug. 31, 1977.

Advertising fees shall be borne by the firm awarded the tender.

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